

BIG SANDY NEWS.

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Communications on any of the public
questions submitted to discussion in our
columns will be published, no matter
whether they agree with the editor's
views or not.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1894.

RAISING TOBACCO.

Specified Directions for Successful
Growing.

[The News has secured a series of articles
on the cultivation and curing of tobacco
in Eastern Kentucky and will publish
the several installments at seasons
to dates within the present year.—Ed.]

The author will attempt in these
articles to give a complete and
correct plan for raising White Tobacco
in the localities where it has
never been raised. I shall seek to
specify so clearly that any practical
farmer may follow the directions
laid down and be successful in
raising his first crop, though
many features attending different
localities, and even exceptions to
any rule that may be given; and in
such unaccountable phenomena as
what is called frenching in tobacco,
where it has a stunted appearance,
and the leaves are narrow, and if
bad, nothing but stems and has a
silly, yellow appearance. In such
a case as the latter there is no rule
that will strictly apply only a careful
analysis of the soil, and avoiding
the difficulty by selecting a
different quality of soil. Even
this will not always succeed, as all
seasons are not alike; hence the
same rule will not always work.
The land that will produce a good
crop this year may French or spit
from effect of the atmosphere. With
reference to cold or heat, wet or
dry, the condition of the soil in the
spring when the frost leaves the
ground in a soft, loamy state, or in
a dead, hard condition, &c., will
materially affect the same piece of
land. Therefore we seek to give
rules and directions that will guide
the intelligent and diligent farmer.
We say diligent because the
slightest neglect of the farmer will
materially affect the same piece of
land. In early winter, selecting a
time when the brush in the woods
is dry (namely the dead brush) so
that he may be able to burn the
grounds as much as he desires
without an extra amount of labor,
as at the smallest amount of labor
he can accomplish the same end
the greater will be his profits, the
thing desired. This should be
done in November or December.

IN SELECTING THE GROUND

For plant beds, much depends on
the kind of soil in that portion of
the country, if limestone, freestone
or sandstone. Freestone and sand-
stone differ but very little, both
materially differing from limestone,
particularly in the amount of burning
required. We can rarely burn
strong limestone land too much, as
it tends to prepare the calcareous
substance in the soil for the growth
of the young plant and will slake
down into a soft, loamy earth. This
is different in the former; if too
much burnt the strength of the
land seems to be killed for the time
being, or deficient in the necessary
gases that is the life giving power
to the young plants. Thus we come
in contact with this difficulty on
one hand while on the other there
is more ashes or potash required in
the freestone land; this could be
added to the freestone plant bed in
various ways. By covering the
beds with tobacco stalks of the
preceding year so that the snow of
winter will add to the vitality of
the soil in producing those gases
that give such lively qualities to
this soil and at the same time will
fertilize the bed with perhaps the
best fertilizer that could be obtained
as the tobacco stalks contain
the very elements that are
necessary to the growth of and to
some extent protect the plants
from the ravages of insects in the
same manner that suckers on the
old tobacco stalks should be spread
over the bed as soon as it is made
in November or December.

Quality of soil for tobacco plant

beds should be soft, loamy and very
rich land, not liable to dry out by
the effects of the March wind and
the warm sunshine in latter spring.
For if the bed should become dry
and parched on the surface the
young plant will suffer, perhaps
turn yellow and quit growing,
which will delay the time in plant-
ing. This is not the only difficulty
that presents itself; the plants be-
come dwarfed and probably will
never make a large stalk of tobacco.
Neither is this all the evil that
may result; when ever the beds
become dry on the surface the
garden flea, a small black bug, and
the fly and various other insects
attack the plants and the bed is in
a few days found to be bare of
plants, when ever the plants become
dwarfed in their growth the above
difficulties may be expected. To
prevent this is almost impracticable
partly from not having the soil
water as spring or well water is
not healthy to the plants, and
partly because it seems as useless
to pour water on a dry bed with
every thing dry around it as it
would be to pour water down a rat
hole. It then appears that these
difficulties must be guarded against
at the very start.

TO PREVENT BEDS FROM DRYING OUT,
Select a loamy, soft, close soil in
woodland, partly shaded by tim-
ber, on a gentle slope to the North
or East, burning the bed with dry
brush, in limestone land, till the
surface becomes slightly red—in
freestone, just sufficient to kill the
weeds and grass seed; if dry brush
cannot be obtained place two poles
eight feet apart at the top of the
slope where the bed is intended to
be made, place the poles so that the
logs will be a little ways from the
ground, and that the logs may roll
down the hill, cut logs twelve feet
long, place them on the poles high
enough from the ground to let the
fire pass underneath to burn the
earth, and in sufficient numbers to
make a hot fire, set fire to them
and when the ground is sufficiently
burnt, roll the logs on the same
poles down the slope to a fresh
place and let them burn as before,
and so continue until your plant
bed is as large as desired. When
the ground is sufficiently burnt,
dig it up to the depth of four inches,
mixing the ashes thoroughly
with the earth; then rake and pul-
verize every clod, and be sure to
take out all roots, rocks, chips or
whatever other obstructions may
be found in the bed, and cover with
tobacco stalks three inches deep,
so that small patches of the ground
may be seen through them; leave
it thus till about the middle of Feb-
ruary or first of March, when the
stalks should be removed and the
bed left to dry till it will work well.
Then rake. A light coat of land
plaster has been found to be of
great benefit. If used rake it in
and mix well with the top soil.

SOWING THE SEEDS.

Prepare about three large tea-
spoonful of seed to every hundred
square feet, mix it with corn meal,
lime, ashes, or other white sub-
stance which will show on the
ground, and be an advantage in get-
ting the seed spread evenly on the
bed, after which rake lightly over
the bed again, and tramp or pound
down smooth and solid that it may
be in the best condition to hold
moisture during the dry weather,
before the plants are large enough
to take deep root and shade the
ground.

CANVASSING THE BEDS.

Is the next important thing to be
done. First, to protect the plants
against frost and insects, to prevent
the beds from drying out, and to
keep the plants on an early setting;
as the late spring tends to raise a
good crop of tobacco depends in a
great degree the whole summer's
work it is very important that we
take every precaution to secure good
healthy plants. It frequently hap-
pens that we have severe frosts after
the tobacco plants make their
appearance in the plant beds; the
canvases will not prevent the plants
from freezing, but being in confined
air and being protected from the
wind will thaw out as in a fog with-
out materially injuring them, at
the same time keeping the air made
warm during the day by the heat of
the sun confined during the cold
nights produces a much warmer
temperature. The canvases being
tight does not prevent the sun from
shining down on the bed and warm-
ing the earth under the canvases;
it keeps off the cold winds, and as
the wind is a great agent in drying
the surface of the ground, the bed
is kept moist in dry weather and in
a growing condition. The insects
as before named are effectively
kept off in so much that they are
frequently found in quantities on
the canvases, making, as we sup-
pose, an effort to get at the plants.
We know when our beds are being
destroyed by bugs or flies—the
young leaves being partly eaten up,
the plant bed becomes uneven, with
spots that have no plants on them,
and finally nearly all the plants
disappear; what is left are sickly
and almost worthless.

H. W. KIMBALL.
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Ed. Note:—The above is by Dr. Miller's "Tobacco."

CAT RIDGE.

Feb. 12th 1894.

Ed. News:—I desire through the
columns of the "News" to address
myself for a short while to "Pere-
grine" in the Ashland Republican,
from Fallsburg.

I am not a loud advocate of po-
litical discussion—would rather al-
low people to think for themselves.
This day being one that only com-
fort can be had indoors, I will
think of a few lines for the read-
ers of our excellent home organ.

This correspondent says: "The
Anarchists and Democrats who
voted for a change, got it like the
angel did who was displeased with
the government of heaven." Well
now I confess I do not know
about the government of angels in
heaven, but seemingly as much as
this correspondent does about the
government at Washington. Ac-
cording to his statements there are
many more "Anarchists" in this
country than the records show, or
else quite a good sprinkle of Re-
publicans voted the Democratic
ticket.

If the statements of this sugges-
tive correspondent are to be taken
as true there are many more "An-
archists" in this country than is
wholesome, and the country is in
danger of a revolt.

Well, who's responsible? What
party has made all the laws on the
statute books of the United States
for the past thirty years, save one,
as well as the law governing immi-
gration, which admitted these "An-
archists" as well as millions of
pauper Italians, Chinese, Poles,
Japs, and other foreigners who are
today taking the places that should
be filled by true and loyal American
citizens who are begging for a
 morsel of meat.

He says: "It is too late to pray
after the devil comes." Ah! I
agree with you. But the devil has
been here in the shape of the Re-
publican party since the departure
of Conkling, Garfield and the fol-
lowers of Lincoln.

Let every reader answer himself
these questions, remembering all
the while that the Republican party
has had the making of all laws,
(save one) for the past thirty years.
Why is it that there are one and
one-half millions of laborers out of
employment to day? Why is it
that six millions of people in this
country cannot tell where the next
meal is to come from? Why is it
that within the long years of Republi-
can rule their much boasted
prosperity that the poor of this
country have not accumulated
enough to withstand a few months
of hard times. Say will you tell?

Why is it that today, out of sixty-
five millions of people in the United
States that thirty-four thousand
own 60% of all the wealth of the
country. Why is it that thirty
years ago there were not twenty-
five men in the whole country
worth a million and over, and now
it would take you a whole day
to count them. Why is it that
John D. Rockefeller could in less
than thirty years accumulate such
a fortune, that his daily income, at
6% per annum, would amount to
\$20,833.00 counting 365 days to the
year; or \$68.87 for every hour of the
day. Almost the price of a
days work for every time your
heart beats.

If this knight of the pen could
realize the various legislation en-
acted in the last few years by the
Republican party, against the poor
and in favor of the rich, and could
realize one penny for every time
his heart would throb, he certainly
ought to have a good sum of mon-
ey soon. He says: "But after one
has been thoroughly imbued with
Democracy it takes a long time to
adopt himself to Republican prin-
ciples." Well, I should think so. Do
you not understand that to take a
young man who has been reared
by and with good honest folks, and
under the christianizing and refining
influence of the Sunday School,
that it would take him a long time
to feel at home in a "den" whose
policy is to take the last cent a
poor and unsuspecting being has.
That is just what the Republican
party has been doing—robbing the
poor to benefit the rich.

What laws are in force? Republi-
can laws.

Vines began, held seven-eighths of
the offices through which these
laws are enforced? Republicans.
Who passed the tariff laws now
in force? Republicans.
Who squandered the one hun-
dred millions and more, surplus
cash in the treasury when Cleve-
land refused? Republicans.
What party manipulated the
laws so a bond issue would be nec-
essary? Republicans.
What party repealed the income
tax in 1873? Republicans.
What party is it that is about to
enact a law compelling the rich to
pay taxes upon their wealth, and
relieve the poor? The Democratic
party.

THE PRESIDENT'S AGRICULTURAL
COMMISSION.
The best value in the world for cats, birds,
sows, sheep, salt, horses, cows, and
other animals, children, cats, and
other animals, and positively cures piles,
or any pay required. It is granted to
give perfect satisfaction or a money refund,
from at once per box. For sale by W. T.
Evans, Louisville, Ky.

Ex Governor J. Proctor Knott
will probably be a candidate for
Congress in the Lexington district.

The Kentucky Republicans are
buying themselves with the Demo-
cratic tariff bill. They are sign-
ing protests against its passage.

The tariff bill has not been re-
ported from the committee to the
Senate as yet, but is expected with-
in a few days. It is thought that
it will pass.

Testimony in the Breckinridge
Pollard case is being gathered as
rapidly as possible. Some Sensa-
tional features are being developed.
The trial will occur in March.

The nomination of Peckham for
the Supreme Judgeship was re-
jected by the Senate and the name
of Senator White, of Louisiana, was
sent in by the President and promptly
confirmed.

A famous damage suit, for breach
of promise, was settled at May-
ville by a verdict for \$750 for the
plaintiff, Miss Lena Hamilton. Jas.
J. Shuckelford was defendant.
\$1,500 was the amount asked for.

LICK CREEK.

Mr. Ed: Since the whiskey has
taken all our time we must submit
these few lines for the press or
stage.

Mud and hard work is the go at
present.

The meeting, closed at the Baptist
church with 11 converts, and
now going on at Mary's chapel.
We are not able to learn the present
results.

Well, since we have whiskey for
our small boys to drink at their
leisure in Louisa we will try and
learn our boys to be proficient
swimmers and habitual drunkards.
We will also teach our sisters to
drink and swear that they may be
in the saloon. Have we not seen
our folly by open saloons in Louisa?
We will only ask for three
sides for saloons, and bear the re-
sults, or what all the people of
our "lonely" city will say.

We will ask for a saloon by the
side of each church house in Louisa.
Not a man in Louisa will
agree to such. They will say
"why?" that is a shame. Then
why do you want to sell the plague
in the heart of town? It is a ques-
tion that is to be solved; there are
more men and boys gathered there
to issue the infernal plague to
them.

Then give us drunken fathers
and drunken sons and brothers to
accompany us home.

Since there are three churches in
Louisa, are not one half of the peo-
ple church members and could they
not stop the whiskey or infernal
plague which rob so many children
of good clothing and all the com-
forts which sustain life and causes

IVORY Great Excitement



FOR CLOTHES.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI.

mother to weep in the dark and
shudder when she hears her hus-
band open the creaking gate and
stagger against the door. Have
not the citizens of Louisa seen with
open eyes the cause of selling
whiskey to young men. The writ-
er looked upon a sight heart break-
ing to look upon almost. When
John Crabtree (known as Little
John Crabtree) was mangled by
the train while in a drunken con-
dition.

Are not all the murders caused
by whiskey? If not are not the
most of them caused thereby. Is
the man who sells it to a man who
commits murder any better than
he who does the murder, is he not
the principal in the action.

Wishing a long continuance for
the News and a stoppage for the
whiskey, we are "C. T. V."

SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Carl Lovejoy has sold his buy
horse to William Chaffin.
John Ruggles, but known as
Hoover, shipped two large loads of
poultry to Catlettsburg last week.
John Thompson, of Horseford,
and his daughter Fannie and little
son Robert, were visiting his father-
in-law, Robert Ruggles, Sr., of this
place.

Married, on the 15th inst., at the
residence of the bride's father on
Rove creek, Joseph Harris to Miss
Dovie Hicks. Rev. Charles Neal
was the matrimonial blacksmith
that made the knot. May they al-
ways keep a full pot and a grog-
gry one and live a long life and a hap-
py one.

Johnson Bryant, of this place,
has rented his farm to the Bethany
brothers and William Smith will
move to the farm of William
Chaffin.

Rev. George Justice preached at
his regular appointment at the
Zion Church and baptised Miss
Jodie Hicks, Mrs. Mary Speery,
Miss Sarah Hicks, James Carrell,
Henry Clay and three others.
John Ruggles is paying \$25 for
hens, the best that has been known
for many years. Also the Pannin
Bros., the cattle merchants of Cat-
lettsburg, have been with us, paying
\$4.15 per hundred for cattle—the
best that has been paid for several
years, and intact the farmer can
get a first-class price for produce if
he has the produce.

NOTICES.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for
the arrest of a person who has been
found guilty of a crime.

W. L. DOUGLAS & CO., Agents,
Louisville, Ky.

We, the undersigned, have been
appointed by the State of Kentucky
to receive and hold the same for the
benefit of the State of Kentucky,
and to pay the same to the proper
authorities.

W. L. DOUGLAS & CO., Agents,
Louisville, Ky.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

\$5, \$4 and \$3.50 Dress Shoes.

\$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Cents.

\$2.50, \$2 for Workingmen.

\$2 and \$1.75 for Boys.

LADIES AND MISSES.

\$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.75.

CAUTION.—If any person
offers you a shoe that is not
made by W. L. Douglas, do not
buy it. It is not a shoe, it is a
trap.

W. L. DOUGLAS & CO., Agents,
Louisville, Ky.

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Our Specialty:

All sizes and styles—Stock of 200

Always on hand—Also, Saw Mills,

Corn Mills, Threshing Engines,

Brick Machines, Pumps, Etc., Etc.

Catalogue Free.

D. K. NORTON & SON,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

WE TRADE MACHINERY.

Spencer Corner

THIS MORNING!

EVERYBODY

Rushing in to sea what was going on. They

found thousands of fresh groceries crying out:

LOW PRICES!

That is true: Prices will talk when everything

else remains speechless. P. H. Vaughan has the

largest and cheapest stock of

FRESH GROCERIES

That ever came to Louisa, where you will al-

ways find John Crutcher ready to wait on you.

Come and get prices before buying elsewhere.

P. H. Vaughan,

SPENCER'S OLD STAND.

HURRAH!

FOR LOUISA!

This is first time within its history that

people of wealth have come and under-

taken to relieve the citizens of its domain

of the high prices which they have been

paying for goods. Now, we have removed

from our old stand to our new loca-

tion in Enterprise Block in the D. J. Bur-

chett building. We have also received

the largest and most beautiful stock of

goods that ever came to Louisa, consist-

ing of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS

—And all kinds of—

Ladies and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We have plunged the knife through all our

prices. In fact, goods were never offered to the

trade so cheap as we are offering ours. So do

not forget that we have

GREAT BARGAINS!

HONEST BARGAINS!

For you. Remember it is the

GOLDEN RULE,

In the Enterprise Block, one door below Sny-

der Bros. Hardware Store.

LEVINE & BROWN.